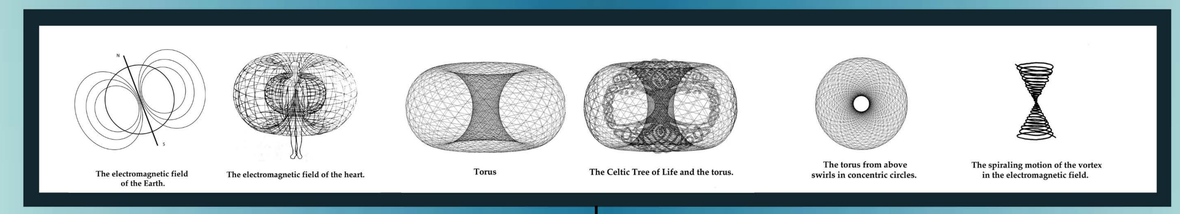
REVELATIO
SCALA VITA – INFINITUM TERRA



The electromagnetic field of the Earth.

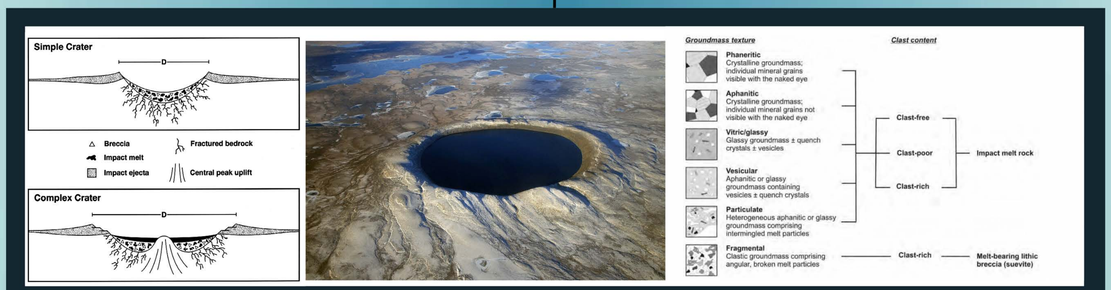
The electromagnetic field of the heart.

Torus

The Celtic Tree of Life and the torus.

The torus from above swirls in concentric circles.

The spiraling motion of the vortex in the electromagnetic field.



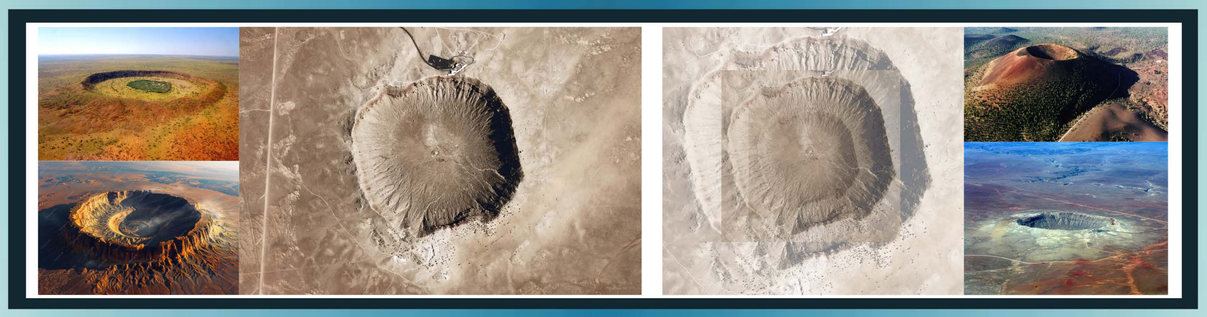
Relevance to Crystal Bulging and Shock

Shock-melted rock preserves high-pressure crystalline phases within its groundmass, manifesting as small grains, glassy textures, or vesicular structures.

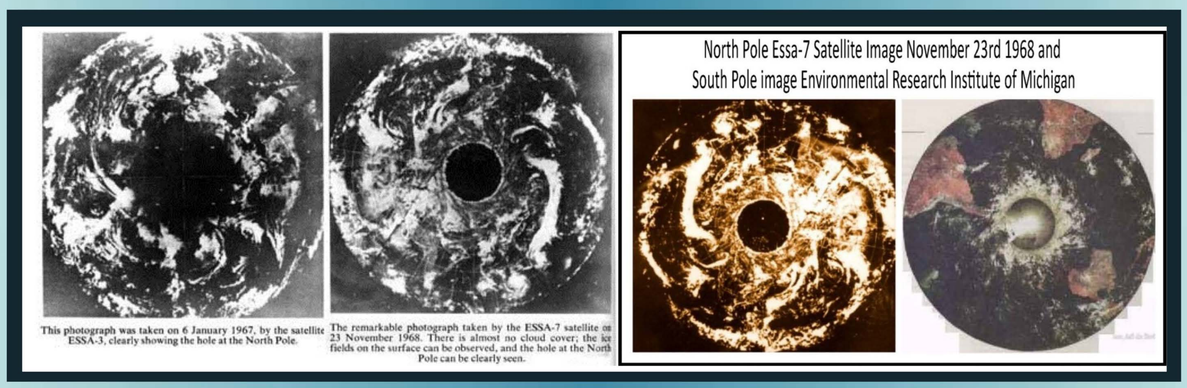
The "crystals growing beneath the surface" correspond to quenched high-pressure polymorphs such as coesite, stishovite, or related phases.

The observed bulging arises from a combination of elastic rebound and emplacement of the molten rock, augmented by expansion of trapped volatiles, producing the characteristic crater morphology.

shock melting → high-pressure polymorph formation → elastic rebound + volatile expansion → bulging/morphology. — provides a physically plausible basis for crater formation.

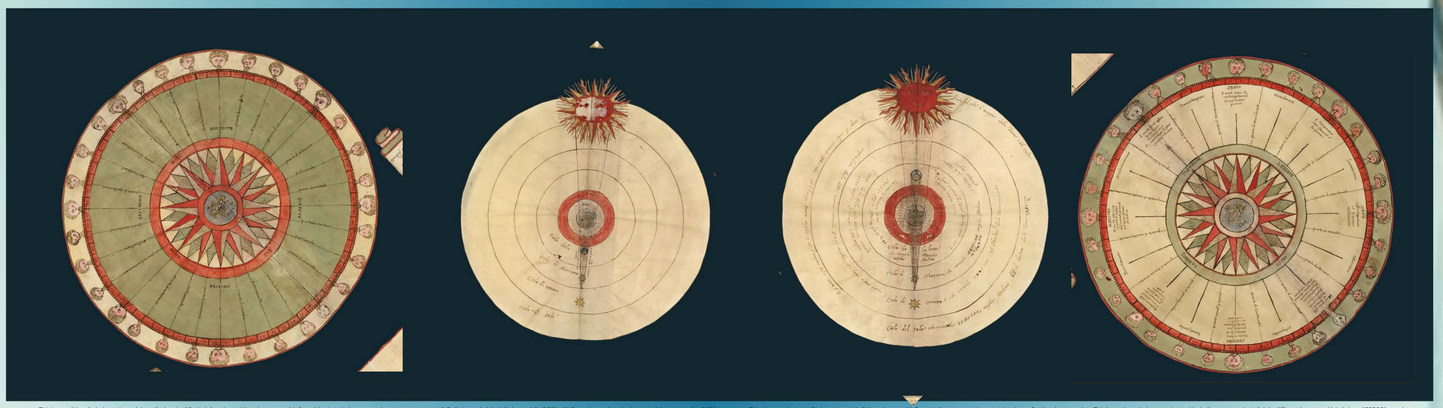


first year growth
rainy season
dry season
scar from forest fire


This photograph was taken on 6 January 1967, by the satellite ESSA-3, clearly showing the hole at the North Pole.
The remarkable photograph taken by the ESSA-7 satellite on 23 November 1968. There is almost no cloud cover; the ice fields on the surface can be observed, and the hole at the North Pole can be clearly seen.
North Pole Essa-7 Satellite Image November 23rd 1968 and
South Pole image Environmental Research Institute of Michigan

4 WORLDS

The Italian mile, known as "miglio," is traditionally considered to be equivalent to about 1.852 kilometers, while the American mile, or statute mile, is defined as 1.609344 kilometers. Therefore, the Italian mile is longer than the American mile.



This is a traditional wind rose (rosa dei venti), showing 16 wind directions with anthropomorphic faces blowing winds, common in Renaissance navigation, now abolished for the winds have now been restored. The center has a compass rose with a world. Text is in old Italian, describing wind names, directions, and qualities (e.g., temperature, humidity, origin). Based on historical reinterpretations (e.g., Windsor collection drawings like 12377-12386, often as wind or water diagrams), these are wind descriptions.

Center compass points (main directions):
"NORT E" – North
"EST E" – East
"SUR" – South
"OVEST" – West

Intermediate directions and wind names (clockwise from top):

- "TRAMONTANA" – Tramontana (North, cold and dry wind from the mountains) - NULL
- "GRECO" – Greco (Northeast, cool and dry) - NULL
- "LEVANTE" – Levante (East, mild and humid) - NULL
- "SIROCCO" – Sirocco (Southeast, hot and dry from Africa) - NULL
- "OSTRO" – Ostro (South, warm and moist) - NULL
- "LIBECCIO" – Libeccio (Southwest, stormy and wet) - NULL
- "PONENTE" – Ponente (West, mild from the sea) - NULL
- "MAESTRALE" – Maestrale (Northwest, strong and clear) - NULL

Outer ring descriptions (for each wind, approximate transcription; they describe origin, effects, and qualities):
Near Tramontana: "Tramontana vento settentrionale freddo e secco proveniente dalle montagne" – "Tramontana northern wind cold and dry coming from the mountains"

Near Greco: "Greco vento greco boreale freddo secco e nuvoloso" – "Greco Greek boreal wind cold dry and cloudy"

Near Levante: "Levante vento orientale tiepido e umido" – "Levante eastern wind tepid and humid"

Near Sirocco: "Sirocco vento scirocco caldo e secco da africa" – "Sirocco sirocco wind hot and dry from Africa"

Near Ostro: "Ostro vento australe caldo e umido" – "Ostro southern wind hot and humid"

Near Libeccio: "Libeccio vento africano burrascoso e umido" – "Libeccio African wind stormy and humid"

Near Ponente: "Ponente vento occidentale tiepido dal mare" – "Ponente western wind tepid from the sea"

Near Maestrale: "Maestrale vento maestro forte e sereno" – "Maestrale master wind strong and clear"

Additional scattered notes: Descriptions include effects like "porta pioggia" – "brings rain," "causa tempeste" – "causes storms," or "buono per navigazione" – "good for navigation."

Small scroll (right side): "Rosa dei venti" – "Rose of winds"

1. Dalla terra al cielo della luna miglia 3.50" – "1. From the earth to the heaven of the moon miles 3.50"
- "2. Dalla luna a mercurio 0.562" – "2. From the moon to mercury 0.562"
- "3. Da mercurio a venere 0.722" – "3. From mercury to venus 0.722"
- "4. Da venere al sole 0.952" – "4. From venus to the sun 0.952"
- "5. Dal sole a marte 1.562" – "5. From the sun to mars 1.562"
- "6. Da marte a giove 1.722" – "6. From mars to jupiter 1.722"
- "7. Da giove a saturno 2.052" – "7. From jupiter to saturn 2.052"
- "8. Da saturno alle stelle fisse 2.562" – "8. From saturn to the fixed stars 2.562"
- "9. Dalle stelle fisse al cristallino 3.052" – "9. From the fixed stars to the crystaline 3.052"
- "10. Dal cristallino al primo mobile 3.562" – "10. From the crystaline to the first mover 3.562"
- "11. Dal primo mobile all'empirio 4.052" – "11. From the first mover to the empyrean 4.052"

Comparison of Italian Mile and American Mile

Definition and Length

ATTRIBUTE	ITALIAN MILE (MIGLIO)	AMERICAN MILE (STATUTE MILE)
Length	Approximately 1.852 km (1,852 meters)	Exactly 1.609344 km (1,609.344 meters)
Equivalent in Feet	About 6,070.6 feet	5,280 feet
Equivalent in Yards	About 2,023.6 yards	1,760 yards

Historical Context

- The Italian mile, known as "miglio," is derived from the Roman mile and was traditionally considered equal to 1,000 paces.
- The American mile, or statute mile, was standardized in England as 5,280 feet in the 16th century and is used primarily in the United States.

This diagram depicts a Ptolemaic model of the universe, with Terra at the center and concentric spheres for the planets and heavens. The text is in old Italian, with labels and descriptions of distances (in "miglia," meaning miles, likely Italian miles of the period). I've transcribed and translated all visible text as accurately as possible based on the image and historical context from Leonardo's notebooks.

Center: "Terra" – A world
Small blue circle near center: "Luna" – Moon
Sun (bottom left, with rays): "Sole" – Sun
Concentric rings (from inner to outer):
Red ring around center: "Luna" – Moon
"Cielo della Luna" – Heaven/Sphere of the Moon
"Cielo di Mercurio" – Heaven/Sphere of Mercury
"Cielo di Venere" – Heaven/Sphere of Venus
"Cielo del Sole" – Heaven/Sphere of the Sun
"Cielo di Marte" – Heaven/Sphere of Mars
"Cielo di Giove" – Heaven/Sphere of Jupiter
"Cielo di Saturno" – Heaven/Sphere of Saturn
"Cielo della Stelle Fisse" – Heaven/Sphere of the Fixed Stars
"Cielo Cristallino" – Crystaline Heaven
"Primo Mobile" – First Mover (the sphere that imparts motion to all others)
Outer ring: "Cielo Empirio" – Empyrean Heaven (the highest heaven, abode of God)

Distance texts between rings (curved handwritten notes, approximate transcription; numbers may be scaled or in thousands, as they appear small for cosmic distances):

Between Earth and Moon sphere: "La distanza dalla terra al cielo della luna e di miglia 3.50" – "The distance from the earth to the heaven of the moon is 3.50 miles"

Between Moon and Mercury: "La distanza dal cielo della luna al cielo di mercurio e di miglia 0.562" – "The distance from the heaven of the moon to the heaven of mercury is 0.562 miles"

Between Mercury and Venus: "La distanza dal cielo di mercurio al cielo di venere e di miglia 0.722" – "The distance from the heaven of mercury to the heaven of venus is 0.722 miles"

Between Venus and Sun: "La distanza dal cielo di venere al cielo del sole e di miglia 0.952" – "The distance from the heaven of venus to the heaven of the sun is 0.952 miles"

Between Sun and Mars: "La distanza dal cielo del sole al cielo di marte e di miglia 1.562" – "The distance from the heaven of the sun to the heaven of mars is 1.562 miles"

Between Mars and Jupiter: "La distanza dal cielo di marte al cielo di giove e di miglia 1.722" – "The distance from the heaven of mars to the heaven of jupiter is 1.722 miles"

Between Jupiter and Saturn: "La distanza dal cielo di giove al cielo di saturno e di miglia 2.052" – "The distance from the heaven of jupiter to the heaven of saturn is 2.052 miles"

Between Saturn and Fixed Stars: "La distanza dal cielo di saturno al cielo delle stelle fisse e di miglia 2.562" – "The distance from the heaven of saturn to the heaven of the fixed stars is 2.562 miles"

Between Fixed Stars and Crystaline: "La distanza dal cielo delle stelle fisse al cielo cristallino e di miglia 3.052" – "The distance from the heaven of the **fixed stars** to the **crystaline heaven** is 3.052 miles"

Between Crystaline and First Mover: "La distanza dal cielo cristallino al primo mobile e di miglia 3.562" – "The distance from the crystaline heaven to the first mover is 3.562 miles"

Between First Mover and Empyrean: "La distanza dal primo mobile al cielo empirio e di miglia 4.052" – "The distance from the first mover to the empyrean heaven is 4.052 miles"

Bottom texts (near the sun):

"Il corpo del sole circonda 1089.70. et il largo del corpo del sole e 1130 miglia" – "The body of the sun has a circumference of 1089.70, and the diameter of the body of the sun is 1130 miles"

"Il corpo della stella detta Venus e largo 1130 miglia et il largo del corpo del sole e 1130 miglia" – "The body of the star called Venus is 1130 miles wide and the diameter of the body of the sun is 1130 miles" (Suggesting Venus and the Sun have the same diameter in this model.)

"Le parte della stella detta Venus e larga 1130 miglia" – "The part of the star called Venus is 1130 miles wide"
"Il corpo del sole circonda 1089.70. et il largo del corpo del sole e 1130 miglia" – Repeated as above.
"Il corpo della stella detta Venus e largo 1130 miglia et il largo del corpo del sole e 1130 miglia" – Repeated as above.
"Le distanze sono in miglia italiane" – (Not visible but inferred from context; "The distances are in Italian miles")

This is another wind rose variant, with similar structure but slightly different layout and labels (e.g., "GRECO" prominent at top). Translations match the first image, with minor variations in descriptions (e.g., more emphasis on seasonal effects or regions). The center has a world. Outer texts are extended versions of the wind qualities:

Main winds and directions identical to image 1.

- Example extended description (near Levante): "Levante vento che viene dall'oriente portando umidita e tiepidezza ideale per la primavera" – "Levante wind that comes from the east bringing humidity and warmth ideal for spring"
- Other texts , focusing on "proveniente da" (coming from) specific regions like "dalle pianure" (from the plains) or "dal mare" (from the sea).

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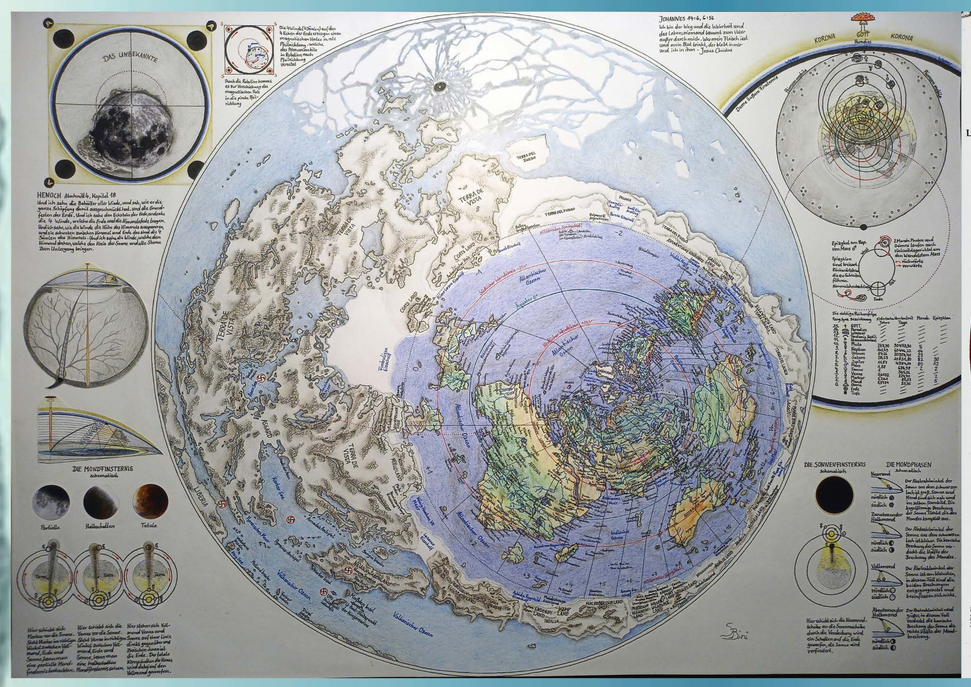
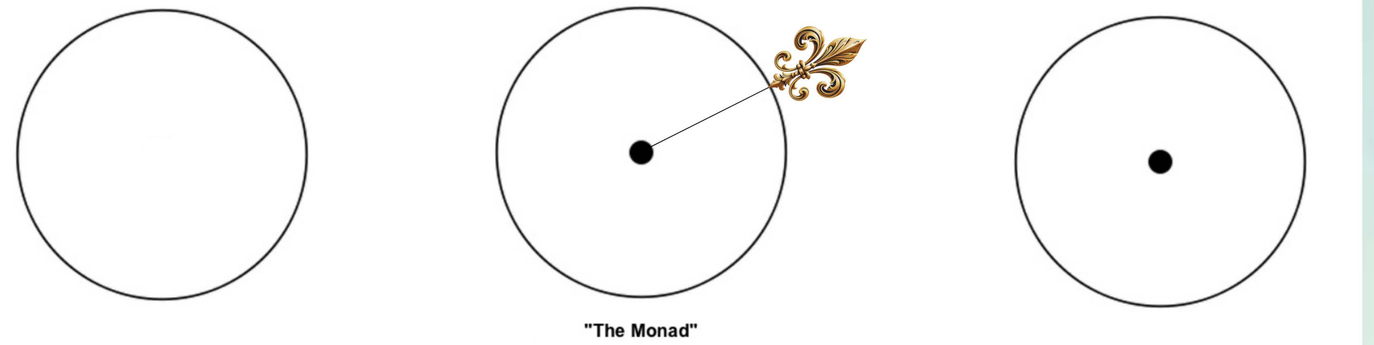

DAS UNBEKANNTE
HENOCH
DIE MONDFINSTERNIS
DIE SONNENFINSTERNIS
DIE MONDPHASEN
TERRA IN FORMA
JOHANNES 14:6, 6:35
KORONA
GOTT
Rundum
Blitzkugeln
Blitzkugeln ziehen
Blitzkugeln fallen
Blitzkugeln ziehen
Blitzkugeln fallen
Blitzkugeln ziehen
Blitzkugeln fallen

GILT THE LILY - MONAS

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily
To throw a perfume on the violet
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish



"The Monad"

Monad et Ain Soph Aur

The Monad, properly understood and restored to its original purity, is inseparable from Ain, Ain Soph, and Ain Soph Aur. It is the first coherent articulation of the limitless light and is not a deviation from it.

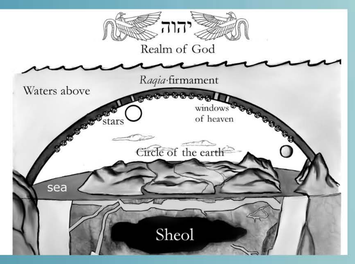
Ein Sof, or Eyn Sof (Hebrew: אין סוף 'ÊN SÔF; meaning "infinite", lit. "(There is) no end"), is Source before any manifestation, the origin of the Ohr Ein Sof, or "Infinite Light," which provides the first condition for all form. The first act of creation establishes a space in which manifestation occurs while totality remains intact.

The Ein Sof emanates the ten fundamental aspects, through which all manifestation arises. The order of devolution is as follows:

- 000. Ayin — Nothing
- 00. Ein Sof — Limitlessness
- 0. Ohr Ein Sof — Endless Light
- Tzimtzum — Contraction
- 1. Keter — Crown
- 2. Chokmah — Wisdom
- 3. Binah — Understanding
- 4. Chesed / Gedulah — Loving Kindness or Mercy
- 5. Gevurah / Din — Power or Judgment
- 6. Tiferet — Beauty or Compassion
- 7. Netzach — Triumph or Endurance
- 8. Hod — Majesty or Splendor
- 9. Yesod — Foundation
- 10. Malkuth — Realm

The Monad is the first and only coherent principle of unity. It is Source itself, the totality of all things, and the origin from which all manifestation arises. The Monad is not separate, derivative, or symbolic — it is operative and eternal. All things exist through it, and it works through all when remembered and understood. There is only one Monad, and that is Source.

Cosmology (from Ancient Greek *κόσμος (cosmos)* 'the universe, the world' and *λογία (logia)* 'study of') is the study of the nature of the universe, the cosmos. The term *cosmology* was first used in English in 1656 in Thomas Blount's *Glossographia*, with the meaning of "a speaking of the world".[2] In 1731, German philosopher Christian Wolff used the term cosmology in Latin (*cosmologia*) to denote a branch of metaphysics that deals with the general nature of the physical world.[3] Cosmology is investigated by scientists, including astronomers and physicists, as well as philosophers, such as metaphysicians, philosophers of physics, and philosophers of space and time. Because of this shared scope with philosophy, theories in physical cosmology may include both scientific and non-scientific propositions and may depend upon assumptions that cannot be tested. Religious or mythological cosmology is a body of beliefs based on mythological, religious, and esoteric literature and traditions of creation myths and eschatology.



NUBLUM